THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII. NUMBER 23. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST JUNE.

A PROFESSOR Minto starts, in the *Academy* for April 25, a notice of Lord Lytton's new poem 'Glenaverit,' by saying that it is "the freshest, the strongest, the most varied and entertaining volume of new verse he had ever had occasion to review." He then goes on—"it has not the kind of technical excellence that we expect from our greatest living poets. In form it might be described as amateurist—the work of a man who is not a poet by profession, and with his whole heart and strength. An ear accustomed to the elaborate metrical perfection of Lord Tennyson or Mr. Swinburne encounters many a shock in the course of perusal. Many of the stanzas might be written out as prose and no reader would discover that they had ever been intended for verse. The rhymes, when we attend to them, are often bad enough to make us shudder. But then we need not attend to them." Condense this into a few words, and we have a poem which written out in prose could never be suspected to be verse, whose metre produces many a shock in the cultivated reader, whose rhymes cause a shudder, and whose form is amateurist. How cruel this to Owen Meredith!

COLONEL [illegible] took over charge of the Residency [illegible] from Mr. Quinton on May [illegible] the latter assumes charge of the Mysore Residency.

"Man who [illegible] always as physically well-developed as Prince Bismarck, who is the tallest, and probably [illegible] stalwart, of first-class European [illegible]. On one of the posts of the door of the study at Friedrichsruhe the height of each member of the Chancellor's family [illegible] of 1880 by the [illegible] inscriptions, which [illegible] there, are as follows, the measurements being given in centimetres:—Prince Bismark, 6ft. 2in.; Herbert, 6ft. 1⅓ in. Bill (Count William), 6ft. 0½in.,; Rantzau (Count Rantzau, the Prince's son-in-law), 5ft. 10½ in.; Johanna (Princess Bismarck), "standing on tip-toe," 5ft. 8¼ in.; Mare (Countess Rantzau), 5ft. 8 in. If we put aside, as unworthy of credence, the ungallant assertion that Princess Bismarck cheated the measure, we find that the average height of the six members of the family is slightly over 5 ft. 11in." This fact entirely sets aside the notion entertained by many that tall men are not so active and quick as short men. We wish we could as easily set aside the prejudice about the cunning of short men.

IN ADDITION to the Quetta Railway, there is another line in connection with our frontier defences at present under construction, namely, a railway that is to run from Lala Musa, a point on the Punjab Northern Railway half way between Wazeerabad and Jhelum, *via* Kushab, on the road between Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan, to Kullur Kot on the Indus, and thence along the left bank of the river, and trending south-east, to the right Bank of the Chenab below Mooltan, with a branch line from the terminus to the Indus opposite Dera Ghazi Khan. The Jhelum will be bridged near Pind Dadan Khan. This line, and the military roads which are being made and improved in connection with it, will provide facilities for massing troops on a short notice on the Derajat frontier, east of the Sulieman range.

IN VIEW of the construction of the Central Railway station in Calcutta to which all the several lines of railway shall converge, we hear that the Calcutta and South-Eastern line is to be connected with the Eastern Bengal system, crossing the Sealdah road between the existing separate stations. An overbridge will be constructed to accommodate the road traffic. This is not in keeping with the belief that the central station hobby has been abandoned.

MR. PULESTON asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to give official recognition, as in the case of the Australian colonies, to the conspicuous loyalty of the native princes and chiefs in India who had offered men and money to the Indian Government for the protection of the country against foreign aggression. Mr. Gladstone in reply said: "I have made inquiries of my noble friend the Secretary of State, and I understand that he has by command of the Queen, desired the Viceroy to convey the native princes and chiefs of India Her Majesty's warm impression of their friendly and loyal conduct."

THE FOREMOST poet of his generation is dead. Victor Hugo has long, by common consent, been the uncrowned king of literary men. His position was almost unique. In poetry, in the drama, and in romance he excelled his contemporaries. Before he had reached old age his works were already become classics and his renown was untarnished. Outliving the struggle between the classic and the romantic schools he was privileged to see the complete triumph of his ideas. Opposition was entirely broken down and his opponents became his friends. Private enemies he had none. He warred against tyranny and oppression, and he suffered exile for his opinions; but the day came when he was restored to the bosom of a free people who adored him. Simple, childlike, and sincere, he was a man with no guile in his nature. In his writings he was ever on the side of what was noble and pure, and he hated what was base and tyrannical. Along with that of Beranager, his name will continue to be a household word in France, and his writings will endure with the language. Great as was his political influence he will be best known to future generations for his transcendant literary genius.

TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

LORD [illegible] has made a considerable permanent reduction in the rents of the farmers on his estates from the 6th of April last. He has also decided to further relieve his tenants by paying half their [illegible]

[illegible] will hold a private investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle in a few days, and at the same time, the Queen will invest Sir James Fergusson with the first class of the Order of the Star of India.

TRUTH SAYS:—Lord Lytton's practical disappearance from the political arena in which he bid fair to become a prominent figure has caused a good deal of talk of late. It is not true, as has been stated, that there has been any difference between Lord Lytton and his political associates, but the simple fact is that he is sick and tired of English life and party politics and yearns for a return to diplomacy. Lord Lytton is now at Knebworth, engaged on the last "Books," of his deplorably feeble imitation of "Don Juan," a production which certainly will not increase his literary reputation.

IN REPLY to a letter from the poet Whittier about General Gordon, Lord Tennyson has written as follows:—"Dear Mr. Whittier,—Your request has been forwarded to me, and I herein send you an epitaph for Gordon in our Westminister Abbey—*i.e.*, for his cenotaph:—

'Warrior of God, man's friend, not here below,
'But somewhere dead far in the waste Soudan;
'Thou livest in all hearts, for all men know
'This earth hath borne no simpler, nobler man.'

With best wishes, yours very faithfully, TENNYSON." It was very good of the Laureate sending so prompt a reply; but we cannot help thinking that a little delay and deliberation would have made the epitaph a little more tidy, "not here below, but somewhere dead," "and thou livest in all hearts" suggest a curious confusion of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. The idea is clear enough, though no longer living here below, being dead in waste Soudon, still thou livest &c., but does the collocation of the words precisely convey that meaning?

THE *Globe* published the following paragraph in a conspicuous place in its columns on the evening the mail left London:—"We are given to understand on what appears to us quite trustworthy authority, that a serious difference of opinion has arisen between Lord Wolseley and the Cabinet, leading to a somewhat heated, if not acrimonious, correspondence. Probably remembering the address he delivered to the troops at Korti—in which he declared that Khartoum must and should be recaptured—he is vehemently opposed to the abandonment of the Soudan. That being the present policy of the Government, he necessarily finds himself in direct collision with his former patrons, and specially with Mr. Gladstone, the prime mover, it is believed, in the change of policy from smashing the Mahdi to leaving him alone." As there seems little likelihood of Lord Wolseley giving way an inch, his recall at an early date may be looked for with some confidence. Whether in this affair the maxim that "the quarrels of lovers are the renewing of love" will hold good, remains to be seen. The chief command in India will become vacant before very long.

THE FOLLOWING from the *World* will amuse some of our Readers. The moral aspect of the "humiliation" is not, however, one for amusement, but for grave consideration to those who are interested in the prestige of old England. Leek seems to be, if not a particularly favorite vegetable with the Grand Old Man and his colleagues, a plentiful and prominent item in their official menu. "The untoward result of the *Bosphore* imbroglio is far more serious than ordinary observers might imagine. The going of the Khedive's Grand Master of Ceremonies in full uniform to meet M. Taillandier on his triumphal entry into Cairo will, in the eyes of the Egyptians, mean nothing less than the [illegible] unconditional surrender of Egypt [illegible] England to France. This was probably the [illegible] humiliation which M. Cambon was [illegible] on the Bey of Tunis during the last days of [illegible] A similar punishment has now [illegible] the Khedive of Egypt, with the [illegible] England has been made the [illegible] of the consequences of an act which can only have been committed with the sanction of her Agent. The triumphal entry, coupled with Nubar's forced visit of [illegible] to [illegible] to Lower Egypt [illegible] our great disasters in the Soudan."

GORDON'S diaries will be published in a few weeks. Messrs. Kegan, Paul and Co., the publishers, are said to have paid £12, 000 for the copy-right. The amount is about four times as much as the sworn personalties in the will of the hero.

NEWS from China states:—The Black Flags refuse to retire across the frontier and intend to resist the French possession of Langson. A canard probably for John Chinaman cannot have much stomach left for further fighting.

IT is rumoured that negotiations are progressing between London and Pekin for the arrangement of an alliance against Russia in Central Asia. Having betrayed the Turk in the last war, this is the only resource left to England to encompass Russia.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

LORD DUFFERIN is of opinion that the diplomacy of the world will soon be in the hands of Americans. Nearly every member of the diplomatic corps that gets to Washington, he says, tries to bring home an American wife. The wives, in most cases, become ambassadresses. Result: No diplomatic secrets any more, war and peace at the will of the wives, and all wives American. Of course we do not vouch for the truth of the anecdote.

A VIGOROUS speech at Hackney, by Lord Salisbury, compared the Russian breach of faith with the conduct of a commercial man failing to keep his promises; if done intentionally, people call him a swindler, if through inability, he is bankrupt, and in either case, he is not trusted again. The *Times* find fault with the language as unstatesmanlike, but it was much relished generally. M de Giers can wels affordto laugh at this after having had his jokes in hil official despatches to the foreign minister of England.

THE AMOUNT of literary activity in India can be, to a certain extent guaged by the number of publications registered in the different provinces. The last published returns are for 1883, from which it appears that in the Madras Presidency 763 books and pamphlets and 55 periodicals were registered, being an increase of 77 over the previous year. In Bombay the total number of works registered was 1,484 of which 1,121 were books and 313 peroidicals, showing an increase of 253 over the previous

years. In Bengal the number of books received at the library was 2,218, exceeding the number received in 1882 by no less than 650. The Lord of Belvedere will denounce this as disloyal, or at least many of the books to be so. Had there been a press gag, the tone of these publications,in his opinion, would have improved vastly.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, will be called to the Bench of the Hon Society of the Middle Temple, and will dine with the Benchers in their ancient hall in Plowden-buildings on Wednesday, June 10 next, the "grand day" of the ensuing Trinity Term. It is expected that the Prince of Wales, who is also a Bencher of the Middle Temple, will be present on the occasion. It is meet that the future king of England should be a jurist and lawyer.

IN THE PAST year the agents of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 6,349 cases, and secured convictions in 6,251. The moiety of the fines which fell to the share of the Society was Rs. 3703; the subscriptions received in the year amounted to Rs. 2,301, and the donations to Rs. 1,990. Many Hindu gentlemen subscribed towards the Society's fund. The principal donors last year were the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Durbungha. The Society is deserving of every encouragement. We may laugh at times over prosecutions for tying the legs of fowls intended for immedate slaughter, but on the whole the Society does a great deal of good in those causes of humanity.

THE NIZAM has instituted an order of merit entitled the *Tonghai Asaffia* and on Friday invested himself with its insignia.

THE English Spelling Reform Association, which numbers Professor Monier Williams among its leaders, is about to make an effort to induce theGovernment in England to take up the question of spelling. Already 130 boarding schools, including those of London, Liverpool, Bradford, and other large towns, have, at the suggestion of the Association joined in sending memorials to the Education Department, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the advisability and practicability of adopting a change in spelling. Nor is the agitation confined to England alone; for the American Philological Association has sent in a memorial to the United States Congress, signed by 49 American Professors praying for a Commission to examine into, and report on, the question as to how far a spelling reform is advisable. A Spelling Reform Association has also been formed in America under the auspices of the American Philological Association.The scheme is to render the published English literature obsolete. It may be supported by great scholars, but we detest the idea.

THURSDAY 4TH JUNE.

MR. F. Buxton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, when the pledge was first given to the present Ameer of Afghanistan that Her Majesty's Government would be responsible for the integrity of Afghan territory, whether such a policy was supported both by the late and the present Governments; and in what document or documents such pledge was to be found. Mr. J. K. Cross: The engagement to the Ameer was as follows:—

"Your Highness has requested that the views and intentions of the British Government with regard to the position of the ruler at Cabul in relation to foreign Powers should be placed on record for your Highness's information. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council authorises me to declare to you that since the British Government admit no right of interference by foreign powers within Afganistan, and since both Russia and Persia are pledged to abstain from all interference with the affairs of Afganistan, it is plain that your Highness can have no political relations with any foreign Power except with the British Government. If any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afganistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it; provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations."

This engagement was given in a letter from Sir Lepel Griffin to Abdur Rahman Khan on August 7, 1880, and was renewed in the same terms in two letters from the Viceroy to the Ameer of February 22 and June 16, 1883. The first of these letters is printed in Afganistan No. 1 of 1881, page 40; the two latter in Central Asia No. 1 of 1884, pages 72 and 85. As regards the policy of the late Government, on which I would rather not express an opinion in answer to a question, particulars will be found in the various papers presented to Parliament on the subject of Afganistan while they were in office.

IN THE COURSE of his speech in the debate on the vote of credit in the House of Commons, on the 4th instant, Lord Randolph Churchill said:—

"He doubted if any member of the House who had not visited India could realize how incredibly strong, and at the same time how incredibly slender, our position in India was. It was strong far beyond ordinary human strength, so long as we showed ourselves capable of ruling; but it was weaker than the weakest the moment we showed the faintest indications of relaxing. (Cheers.) It was his good fortune to hear from an Indian official one of the finest descriptions of the mutiny he had ever heard. He was told how the Government, which appeared so strong, so durable, so splendid, so elaborate, and so terrible, was in the space of 24 hours rolled and crumpled up like a scroll of paper, so completely did it disappear that no man might know that any Government had ever existed there before. (Cries of "No.") That was the description given him by one of the highest officials in the North-West Provinces of the state of that part of India. The gentleman to whom he referred was no less a person than Sir Alfred Lyall. Our Government in India was a most magnificent machine, but it lived on nothing but character and credit. In addition to that there were many difficulties and dangers in the way of India. He did not know whether her Majesty's Government was aware of it, but discontent of a most serious kind existed in the Indian army owing to the pay, and in a great measure to the impossibility of native soldiers rising to any rank above that of a subaltern officer. In the second place many of the Indian princes had great grievances against the Calcutta Government; some of them more or less well founded. All had gone on for a long time neglected by the Government. Then there was an extraordinary political movement going on all through India—a movement which is copying with wonderful fidelity the most perfect forms of organization, such as were dear to the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite, and which had for its object the acquisition by natives of a much larger share in the Government. (Ministerial cheers) That was one of the new difficulties which they were bound to contend against. There was also an extraordinary movement of the masses of India to and fro all over India. It was an extraordinary migration of hundreds of thousands conveyed by railway from one part to another, producing what we had never before had to deal with in India—a novel and formidable solidarity and unanimity in native thought and action. In addition to that was the native Indian press, conducted every day with more ability, knowledge and discretion,, increasing in circulation, but which would by no means conceal the knowledge of facts which the more obedient English press would suppress. Those were among the dangers to which our rule was exposed in India.

We would not call them 'dancers'. These are only considerations which should show Government the absolute necessity of satisfying the aspirations of the people created by the beneficent rule of England in India.

EMINENT ROYAL LADIES—The Queen of Roumania is an eminent author; the Empress of Austria writes sonnets and prints them herself on a handpress; the Princess Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria is a distinguished poet; the Princess Theresa of Bavaria writes interesting accounts of travels. The diaries of the Queen of England have received numerous editions. Queen Margaret of Italy circulates admirable critiques on Manuscripts of Dramas after subjecting them to the opinion of experts. The German Crown Princess is a distinguished sculptor and painter; her sister Princess Beatrice of Great Britain paints very well, and Queen Louise of Denmark is an extraordinarily talented painter, whilst Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia composes very charming songs. The Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of the Archduke Charles Louis, is a clever goldsmith.

FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE.

BUDGET night, says the *St. James Gazette*, is a busy night at the "news wires" of the Central Telegraph Station—in fact, the busiest in all the year:—

There may be races, or a great statesman's great speech in a provincial town, or an Irish row in the House, or another dynamite explosion to swell the flood of press messages that pour in from six o'clock in the evening till the small hours; but as a cause of toil to the telegraphists the Budget beats all. The Budget night is looked forward to for weeks, as a night for special arrangements and the employment of extra hands and wires. This is because the keen desire throughout the country to know what the deficit is in bad times like these, or what the surplus is in good times and whether the income tax is to be increased or decreased, compels elaborate parliamentary reports to be wired everywhere. The various news agencies vie with each other in producing mountains of "flimsy;" and the London special correspondents of provincial papers feel it necessary to say much more than usual on the subject of the hour; so that between them they could easily create a serious block if the arrangements were less admirable than they are.

"THE REORGANISATION of the Commissariat Department, which has just been sanctioned from England, will bring about some important reforms. Colonel Hunt is to be Commissary General for the whole of India with the rank of Major General. The establishment for Bengal and the Panjab, under the new scheme, will be as follows:

2	Commissary Generals.	
4	Assistant Commissary Generals,	Class 1
6	" " "	" 2
8	Deputy Assist. Comy. Generals	" 1
8	" " "	" 2
12	Sub AssistantCommissary Generals,	" 1
12	" " "	" 2

This makes a total of 52 officers, independent of the establishments for Bombay and Madras. These officers are to be distributed between the Panjab and Bengal (including the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces). They are not to be interchangeable, and each set of officers is to be under its own Commissary General. The grade of Deputy Commissary General is to be abolished. The new system is intended to work with the Army Corps system, and to produce greater efficiency. Whatever improvements result from the reorganisation will be gained without any additional outlay, as the expenditure on the personnel of the Department will not be affected."

THE *Pioneer* says:

"It is alleged, and perhaps with truth, that the French expedition to Tonquin was promoted in the first instance not so much by the evil doings of the Black Flags as by reports which had reached Gambetta in a round-about-way of the fabled wealth of the Tonquin mines. On the same principle French writers now argue that England must not be allowed to retain possession of the Soudan, quite overlooking the fact that England never did, and never wanted to, get possession of that dismal land. An Australian mining expert, who combined with his soldiering activity a keen eye to business, has investigated the mineral wealth of the neighbourhood of Suakim, and has found, besides gold in doubtfully remunerative quantity, copper deposits which would pay a handsome interest on capital invested in the working. Here French politicians see a possible opening for a great future for France, if only the pestilent English can be kept out of the field; though, judging others by their own standard, they cannot doubt that England's foreign policy will be materially altered by the pocketful of copper ore picked up by an Australian Volunteer. Hence though they watched with complacency our previous futile struggles to keep down the Soudanese, they now raise a loud cry that the English must not remain in theSoudan, just when we are doing our best to scuttle out of the place without a day's delay.

THE SAYINGS of Lord Palmerston are quoted with considerable effect by a writer in the last number of the *National Review*. "It is not," His Lordship said on one occasion, "concession on this matter or that, which is of national importance; it is the habit of making concessions, of creating a belief that you *will* make them, which is fatal to a nation's interest, tranquillity and honour." Again:—"From every difficulty you avoid to-day, will arise twenty difficulties around you to-morrow." In 1840, in a letter to the English Ambassador at Paris, Lord Palmerston wrote:—"Nothing can be more unsound than the notion, that anything can be gained by trying to conciliate those who wish to intimidate us; by conciliate, I mean conciliate by concession." Writing to the same person in 1831, Palmerston had said:—"The French every day betray an increasing disposition to pick a quarrel, and to treat us in a way to which we can never submit. Pray take care, in all your conversations with Sebastiani, to make him understand that our desire for peace will never lead us to submit to affront, either in language or act."

"ON THE night of the 17th April the volcanic peak, which forms the south-east point of the Smeroe mountain in Java, burst into fierce eruption. The Smeroe mountain is one of the highest in Java, and is divided into three peaks, only one of which has shown signs of being volcanic. The mountain began to exhibit symptoms of disturbance on the 11th of April, when it threw out large quantities of ashes, but as this was not an unfrequent occurrence, it did not create any very great alarm. On the 19th April, Smeroe poured forth streams of lava and mud. There are about 20 coffee plantations on the slopes of the mountain. The majority of this suffered from a fall of ashes which was so heavy as to break down the trees, but the plantation, Kelibening, is buried deeply under the flow of lava. About 25 coolies only escaped, and they report that the manager's house was overwhelmed with the manager in it. Four Europeans and a number of native headmen and coolies are missing. The profile of the mountain is greatly changed, and from the top downwards for about one-third of its height it shows a vast rent, from which the lava poured in a southern direction and in a strong stream."

SATURDAY, 6TH JUNE.

A SEVERE SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Simla at about half-past three on Saturday morning, May 30. The tremors were unusually long and violent. Many persons, rudely wakened out of sleep, were greatly alarmed and left their beds. Slighter shocks were felt for some hours afterwards.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—Where are the Keys of India? Lord Beaconsfield said "not in Herat, but in London;" but it has remained for Lord Dufferin to solve the question by a *bon-mot*. A discussion recently arose in the Viceroy's presence as to whether the keys were at Panj Deh, Herat, Zulfikar, or elsewhere; and after listening for some little time to the various grave theories advanced, His Excellency laughingly remarked: "The Keys of India are where they should be: *in the pocket of the master of the house.*"

"AN ENGLISH woman" has discussed the Native Volunteer movement in the columns of the *Pioneer*. She says:—"The reasons asserted by the people of the country for the present agitation are such as must meet with our sympathy. They see a Russian army on the very frontier of the Empire; they know that the result may be a war between ourselves and Russia; and that, without having virtually any voice in the matter, they will be the principal gainers or sufferers according to the result. What is the result which would be to their advantage? They prefer to remain with their master sooner than fall into the hands of a new conqueror. Let us be ruled by liberal England, not by despotic Russia. With

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

feelings such as these surely we can understand their desire to form themselves into volunteer corps which would resist the advance of Russia step by step, if it be necessary, and would give them the means to defend their homes and families." We are glad to see that the fair writer has more heroism in her than the males of her race. The greater is her praise as she has the courage of her conviction. We wish our Government to lend a willing ear to the mellow voice of our patroness.

THE FOLLOWING is a tabular statement of the results of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta Colleges and Schools.

	1st dn.	2nd dn.	3rd dn.	total.
Hare School	8	23	6	37
Hindoo School	11	11	11	33
Metropolitan Institution	4	15	10	29
City College	0	13	12	25
St. Xavier's College	7	9	0	16
Ripon College	2	8	7	17
F. C. Institution	1	7	6	14
Metropolitan Sampukar Branch ...	4	0	7	11
Albert College	2	2	6	10
Oriental Seminary...	2	2	4	8
General Assembly's Institution ...	0	3	4	7
Doveton College	1	4	0	5
Sanskrit College	0	3	2	5
University School	1	3	1	5

We are glad to learn that a student from the Metropolitan Institution stands first in the Entrance-Examination this year.

THE *Englishman*, noticing the last Haileybury dinner, says that "Professor Monier Williams could speak from his experience, both as a student and as a professor at Haileybury, and he judiciously tickled the ears of his audience by telling them, that the competitive system had produced no men superior to those who had come from Haileybury." Rather an unkind cut this to those Competitionwallahs who lately feasted the Professor in India so sumptuously.

THE SAME paper announces that possibly there has occurred in Assam and elsewhere the same peculation in land by Government officers which created such a scandal in Mysore and led to the orders directing the officials to dispose of their lands and rights and repremanding some of the greatest offenders. Its reason for this inference is founded on the fact that "the Government of India has thought fit to furnish all the Local Governments and Administrations with a brief summary of the existing rules and of the interpretations which have from time to time been placed on them with the approval, of the Secretary of State." When the Assam Cooly Bill was under discussion before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the rumour was widely current that more than two-thirds of the Honorable members of the Council were interested in tea plantations,—an honorable member was reported to have very significantly said, "Well, I can conscientiously say I own no tea shares".

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London June 4, Evening:—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the negotiations between England and Russia will probably be prolonged.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the communications that had passed between the Viceroy and Home Government, relative to the Afghan question, would be included in the final Blue Book when the negotiations were concluded.

The Premier, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the negotiations between England and Russia, respecting the frontier between Afganistan and Turkestan, were not yet concluded.

Mr. Gladstone promised to make a statement to-morrow regarding the Coercion Act in Ireland.

Consols closed yesterday at 98¼.

London, June 5, Morning:—Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Vienna, where he has been interviewed. He expresses himself deeply mortified at his treatment by the British Government, and says that British reputation has suffered heavily in Afghanistan, and far more in India, by the policy of the Government respecting the Panjdeh affair, and the negotiations which had followed. Sir Peter Lumsden, when asked his opinion as to the proposed arbitration, ridiculed the idea.

Rome, June 4.—The Sanitary Conference has decided that all pilgrim ships shall carry a doctor, and recomends the general adoption of Indian regulations, in connection with pilgrims.

Barlin June 3:—Germany has concluded a treaty with the rebel Chief, Lamo, and has demanded that the Sultan of Zanzibar shall cease carrying on hostilities against him. The *North German Gazette* publishes an article on the subject, in which it disclaims any design on the part of Germany on Zanzibar, and hopes that England will induce the Sultan of Zanzibar to desist from provoking Germany. N. B.—The above messages were delayed in transmission owing to a break on the Suez line, and consequent press of traffic on the Indo-European line.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885.

MR. JONES ON SANITATION IN CALCUTTA.

A CAREFUL study of Mr. Jones' "Lecture on Drainage and Preventible Disease in Calcutta" has recalled to mind a saying of a distinguished English law Lord. His attention being called to a new book, the Lord said, "it contains much that is true and much that is new; but that which is true, is not new, and that which is new is not true." It is the furthest from our wish to throw a wet blanket on the fire of Mr. Jones' researches. That gentleman has laboured very assiduously, very disinterestedly, and at a considerable sacrifice of comfort and convenience to lay bare the present condition of the drainage system of Calcutta, and to rouse public attention to a question of vital importance to the denizens of the Ditch; and he deserves well of the people. Though not a professional or an expert, he has read a good deal of the sewer literature of the day by way of a labour of love, and he submitted to his colleagues, when he was a member of the Calcutta Corporation, a great many useful notes and minutes. On the whole, he has shown that he has established some claims to a hearing. He has, further, kept the subject well before the public by his diverse letters, depositions and lectures. This is certainly a gain—a great gain; for in these days of telegraphs and telephones and wars and rumours of wars, public mind is distracted by a hundred different subjects coming in rapid succession, and it is of great importance to prevent such an every-day, unattractive question as drainage from being shunted out of the line by passing fitful topics. The longer the subject is kept before the public the greater the prospect of something being done for the benefit of the community. Hence it is that every praise is due to Mr. Jones, and we accord it without stint. But in noticing a public lecture we have another duty to perform. We have to examine how far its facts and figures are correct, and how far its deductions are sound. It is usual also to notice the manner in which the work has been executed; but this last we do not care to do on the present occasion.

We may at once say that the facts and figures cited by Mr. Jones are correct as far as they go. They have been of late repeatedly marshalled in the notorious memorials, in the acrimonious letters of the Government of Bengal, and in the astute replies of the Corporation to those letters. They have also been over and over trotted out by the press. They are generally correct, or, in the language of our quotation, "true;" but they are not "new," and can't be so for they are well-known to all those who have taken any interest in the question at issue. They have the further disadvantage of being of a peculiarly plastic character, so as to be susceptible of being moulded into any shape one wanted, and used in support of even the most antagonistic theories. As a matter of fact, they have been *ad nauseam* used for such purposes. The only unquestionable conclusion they lead to is that there is a good deal of disease prevalent in Calcutta, which are, in the language of sanitarians, "preventible," and which by a proper system of sanitation could be prevented. This is, however, too broad, too general, too trite a conclusion to need the support of statistical figures. Indeed, it is so general, that there is no town on the face of the earth to which it would not apply. There is no intelligent man in Calcutta who is not well aware of it. From Belgravia to the back-slums of London—from Chowringi to Chinapara lane—every place has its drawback, and there is ample room for sanitarians to carry on their vocation everywhere. What the public wants is not that such common-place truisms should be preached in season and out of season, but advice as to what should be done, and demonstration as to how far the advice given is practical and practicable under the circumstances of the town. As a condition precedent, there should be full demonstration as to the relation of cause and effect in such cases. And in these respects the lecture is, we are sorry to say, unsatisfactory. True, we have in it some theories which may be called "new," but these are exactly what are not "true," or at least cannot be proved by reason and argument to be so. And matters have been made a great deal worse by dwelling too largely on the rise and fall of cholera, and suggesting, without actually saying so in so many words, that cholera is due solely to the present state of the sewers of Calcutta. This was the theory with which the notorious memorialists started, and the battle about the exceptional increase of cholera in some wards in March and April 1884, was fought entirely on that ground. The two arch-instigators of the memorials, Dr. Payne and Mr. Cunningham, went further, and predicted with all the weight of their social position and science that matters would get worse in March 1885. That prediction has been completely falsified by experience, and it is, to say the least, rather untoward for Mr. Jones to come forward in May 1885, to bolster up the theory with a rechauffage of imperfect and dubious arrays of figures.

The lecture, according to its title, professes to survey the effect of "drainage" on "preventible disease" in Calcutta, and the opening line talks of "the influence of a complete system of town drainage in promoting the health and well-being of the community." But we look in vain in the lecture for any evidence of the sufficiency or otherwise of the drainage of the town. The complaint is very general that the drains do not work well, and that rain water is lagged in many places, and the streets remain submerged for several hours after every heavy shower. At the Medical College the other day, Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, the Chairman of the meeting before which Mr. Jones' lecture was delivered, in his closing speech, said, "I do not know, gentlemen, if any of my colleagues has observed that malarious fevers are on the increase in Calcutta; I have observed it, and I attribute it to the fact that most of our streets are under water to a considerable depth after each shower of rain for a much longer time (some three, or four, or even five hours) than they used to be before the present system of drainage came into existence, thus rendering the adjoining houses damp, and damp, we know, is the cause of Malaria." Is this a fact? and if so, was it not a subject of paramount importance to notice in a lecture on the drainage of Calcutta? But we look in vain for any notice of it within the four corners of the printed lecture. In fact, the Lecturer seems to have used the word "drainage" as synonymous with *sewerage*, and *preventible disease*" tobe another name for cholera, and to have written his essay on sewerage and cholera, and put it forth under a misleading title. The question of combining drainage with sewerage and effecting both purposes through one set of conduits was discussed for a long time in this country, but no unanimous conclusion was come to. Mr. Clarke's scheme contemplated the combination; but practically, the separation remains prominent in the greater part of the town. Out of a total of some 39 thousand privies five thousands are connected with the drainage conduits, and the bulk of the sewage of the town is removed through the agency of mehters. And such being the case the only correct way to test the value of our drains is to enquire how far they effect their purpose by carrying the rainfall and waste water of the town as quickly as possible. Opinion in this respect differs widely. On one side Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar and others hold that the drains act in an unsatisfactory way. On the other, Dr. McLeod, Mr. Kimber and others strongly insist that the level of the sub-soil water has been lowered a good deal since the carrying out of the drainage scheme, and Calcutta is much less damp now than what it was before. In a matter of such importance one would naturally wish to find, in an elaborate essay on drainage, by one who has devoted so much attention to the subject as Mr. Jones, something decisive; but we look for it in vain.

Accepting the position that Mr. Jones has used the word drainage as synonymous with sewerage, the first question to face is—are the brick conduits and the network of pipes now laid under

our streets sufficient to meet the requirements of the town? If not, wherein lie the shortcomings? Mr. Jones has shirked this question altogether. It is well known that Mr. Clarke's calculations were totally wrong. He calculated that a 12-horse power engine at the pumping station at Entally would suffice for the *whole* town. But before *half* of the Southern Division was completely drained, it was found that three engines of 50-horse power were absolutely necessary. We have, if we are not misinformed, 5 engines now of a total of about 250-horse power, and still they are quite unequal to the work required of them. For some time after every shower of rain the storm outlets had to be thrown open, and nearly the whole of the rain-fall had to be discharged into the Circular Canal. This became such a nuisance that the Government had to intervene, and a large tunnel had to be built along the Canal to catch the rain-fall and carry it on to the outfall works at Dhappa. The cost of this was 13 lakhs. How far this new tunnel answers its purpose we do not know. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar's remarks quoted above would suggest the idea that it is not sufficient. Then, Mr. Clarke expected that the flushing in the mains would be effectually done by the floodgates he provided at the River bank. Those gates are simply useless, and no one knows this better than Mr. Jones, who detected some underhand doings at the western gate of the Government House a short time ago. Then come the pipe-sewers. Mr. Clarke provided no flushing for them, expecting the needful to be done by the water used in privies. The bulk of the privies are, however, not connected with the pipe-sewers, and those sewers are therefore never flushed, and are, it is believed, chokefull of filth. These are matters, however, which, if referred to, would have reflected discredit on Mr. Clarke, and so they have been discreetly left out of sight.

The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Jones is "that in Calcutta the drains have tended to *lower the general standard of health*," and he cites the authority of the Army Sanitary Commission to show "that the sewers may have tended to *lower the general standard of health*." (The italics are his). This is a result which was by no means unexpected. Dr. Mouat and his colleagues fully predicted it some thirty years ago. Had their advice been accepted in time, and the removal of drainage been kept separate from that of sewage, we should not have had to mourn the result. But the time for reconsideration is not yet passed. If the drains are so noxious as they are represented to be, it is still open to the public to consider whether the drains should not be left entirely and exclusively for drainage, and other means be provided for the removal of sewage. If this is not practicable now, we must have recourse to means for improving the present system, if possible. Now, Mr. Jones is, or has constitued himself, the mouth-piece of the Health Society, and, according to him, "it is the object of the Health Society to work in co-operation and concert with the Municipality—to aid the Municipality by proposals and practical suggestions carefully weighed and worked out by earnest men, who, like the Commissioners themselves, have the cause of Calcutta sanitation at heart." If so, Mr. Jones would have done well if he had taken the bull by the horn, and at once said whether we should abandon the double scheme, or not; and if not what should we do to improve it. His opinion and the co-operation of the Health Society would have helped the Corporation materially. But he fights shy of this question, the most important in connection with the subject of his essay, and fritters his talents and his time in making comparisons of figures which have nothing to do with his theme.

We have stated above that Mr. Jones has taken "preventible disease" to mean cholera. We do not mean that he has deliberately done so to produce confusion and mislead his audience. It would amount to an insult to him if we said any thing of the kind. But it is undeniable that he has so handled his subject as to produce the confusion. Fever is as preventible a disease as cholera, and it causes much greater havoc among the people of Calcutta, perennially, day after day and month after month, than cholera, and he has said nothing about it. On one occasion, some seven years ago, Dr. Payne accounted for a sudden great rise in the death-rate from fever to dearness of brinjol, a half cut of which was, he said, then selling at one pice; but its intimate relation with our drains is unquestionable. Such is also the case with bowel complaints. Small-pox is another disease which has often been attributed to bad sewers. But Mr. Jones ignores these quite, and confines his attention solely to cholera. He is doubtless well aware that for the etiology of cholera, there are a thousand and one theories current. Impurity of potable water was at one time held to be supreme, as a cause of cholera, and the sudden fall in the death-rate of that disease from 22,758 in 1865-66 to 12,097 in 1867 and to 10,102 in 1870 gave the theory great importance, for it was in the last named year that the Fultah water-works were opened. But the theory suffered when the death-rate rose a few years after, and Dr. Payne fell foul of dirty tanks. His theory, however, broke down when it was shown that cholera was the most fatal in the Burra Bazar section in which there is not a single tank, good, bad, or indifferent. Last year the Bengal Government took up the bustees as the cause of cholera, and made as much of the theory as the autocratic position of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could help it. There are then the periodic recurrence theory, the germ theory, the bacillus theory, the sun-spot theory, and so many others to account for the disease. We know not which is the right one, and Mr. Jones is certainly not better informed in this respect than we are. It may be, the disease is produced by all the causes contemplated by the theories jointly, or severally, or the alleged causes have nothing to do in the matter. We make bold to state that Mr. Jones cannot categorically answer the question which is the sole or the main cause, and the diverse and contradictory quotations in his lecture show that he has not yet made up his mind. Under the circumstances it is wrong of him to create false alarm by associating the prevalence of cholera with the drains of Calcutta. There are "old women," both male and female, in every society, and it amounts to a dereliction of duty to exercise their weak nerves by putting forth bogeys before them.

THE VALUE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.

A very large section of the British public hold the opinion that the possession of India is of no value to England. According to these men, the brightest jewel in the British diadem, the largest and most important dependency of England, is a source of weakness rather than of strength to her. Those who believe or preach the doctrine that India is a burden to England, would do well to carefully study the able and instructive speech which Lord Randolph Churchill recently delivered at Paddington. It is almost certain that in the next Conservative Ministry Lord Randolph will hold the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the position of one of the Principal Secretaries of State. His Lordship's utterances on Indian affairs, therefore, possess a peculiar interest, more especially as he seems to have made a good use of the opportunities afforded to him during his late tour in this country, to acquire a knowledge of its condition and people.

In speaking of the value of India to England, Lord Randolph Churchill, we are glad to observe, did not confine himself to vague generalities, or sentimental considerations. He justly remarked that people whose occupations do not give them time very closely to study the great question think that England keeps India as a matter of glory and as a matter of sentiment, rather than as a matter of positive national advantage. This view of the case is utterly fallacious. Lord Randolph Churchill, in the course of his speech, gave some most instructive figures as to the value of India to England—not the sentimental, not the military, but the positive material value in pounds, shillings and pence. He pointed out that the trade between England and India amounts to some 28 millions of exports from India and 30 millions of imports into India of British goods. Of the total shipping employed in conveying commerce to and from India no less than 88 per cent. is British, and the tonnage of that 88 per cent. is nearly 3 million tons. The number of ships is 3,500, and the estimated number of sailors employed is between 50,000 and 60,000. Lord Randolph Churchill said:—"I took the trouble to go a little closer into the nature of your exports to India, because I thought it might be interesting to ascertain, or, at any rate, to make an estimate as to the number of English people who are kept in employment by working for the Indian market. I find that you export altogether to India about 30 millions of British manufactures; that of cotton yarn manufactures you import into India 25 millions in pounds sterling, and that employs about 250,000 people. I will not take all the items, but in iron and steel you import about two millions in pounds sterling, in woollen manufactures about one million in pounds sterling; and altogether, going over the various items into which your exports can be divided, I find that, by your Indian trade and by the totally free market which you enjoy in India, you are able to keep in active employment some 357,000 artisans. Now these 357,000 artisans may each of them be taken to represent some four or five persons, and taking these with some 50,000 or 60,000 British seamen and also some 100,000 British-born subjects employed in India, paid by Indians and sending their salaries or a greater portion of their salaries to England for the maintenance of their families and relations—taking all these figures I find about two and a half millions of your people may be estimated to depend absolutely upon Indian trade; and if the Indian market were closed to you there two and a half millions of people would be probably thrown out of employment and have nothing to do but starve." It should be carefully be borne in mind that India is the only free foreign market which England has at present. On the continent of Europe and in the United States of America her goods, handicapped as they are by heavy import duties, cannot compete with the indigenous manufactures. And even from the markets of her own colonies her goods are excluded by protective tariffs. But with dumb and helpless India England can deal in any manner she chooses. The blessings of Free trade have been forced upon the people of this country, though protection flourishes in almost all the British Colonies, and though England herself raises no less than twenty millions a year by taxing imported luxuries. But in the interests of English manufacturer India has been made to surrender the revenue which she used to derive from import duties. This revenue she could not afford to spare, as her present financial condition conclusively shows. But British manufacturers are an influential body who can make themselves heard, and no English Government, Liberal or Conservative, dares to disregard their interests. Lord Randolph Churchill further pointed out that the home charges paid by India to England include two and a quarter millions every year for imported stores, and two and three quarters every year for interest on loans. Lord Ripon sought to reduce the former item by directing the substitution in all possible cases, of articles of indigenous manufacture for imported stores; but his lordship's efforts in this direction did not meet with any tangible success. Lord Randolph Churchill referred to one more item which people ought to recollect when they say that India is of no value to England. The total amount of British capital raised up to 31st March 1884 and invested in Indian railways was 142½ million pounds sterling. Lord Randolph pertinently asked what would become of this sum of 142½ millions invested in Indian railways, if the connection now existing between England and India were severed. His Lordship then remarked:—"These are the figures which I have only time to get out rapidly and of which I have only given you a summary, but I would advise every one in this room who has to carry on arguments with political opponents as to the value of India materially to this country to study this question in order to show the people of this country that without India England would cease to be a nation. All this inexhaustible and inestimable source of national wealth depends upon nothing and is preserved to you by nothing except your character and your credit. The 60,000 bayonets and the 100,000 European officials could never keep India for you without them, if they were not bulked up

by the reputation and the might and the majesty of Britain. And if you love this reputation you must inevitably lose at the same time their inestimable and inexhaustible source of national wealth. They may laugh at prestige in India as much as ever they like, they may say it is a foreign word and it represents a thing with which they will have nothing to do; but all I can say is that that prestige means to you the active and industrial employment of 2,500,000 of your fellow-countrymen. That is the practical meaning of prestige, all that source of national wealth is, to my mind, being deliberately given away by Her Majesty's present Government. The responsibility of the Government of this country is undoubtedly very great, and the responsibility of the Parliament of this country is, to my mind greater still."

The figures adduced by Lord Randolph Churchill must satisfy every reasonable person of the material value of India to England. Such vulgar considerations as pounds, shillings and pence may be overlooked by a people possessed of genuine imperial instincts; but they must always carry very great weight with the English who have been justly called a nation of shopkeepers. The spoil which Nadir Shah carried off from India has been estimated at 30 crores. The wealth which is annually sent from India to England cannot fall much short of that sum. The material considerations which Lord Randolph Churchill has put forward conclusively establish the value of the Indian connexion. The *Pioneer* is of opinion that this line of argument is not altogether dignified. Our contemporary asks—"Why do public men in England so constantly appeal in this way to the lowest motives of their countrymen?" Well, the obvious answer is, because the English as a nation of *baniyas* are primarily governed by considerations of sordid self-interest. Worship of money is the besetting weakness of John Bull, and it well-nigh destroys his higher and nobler feelings, especially in foreign lands. It is all very well to say that Englishmen should be ashamed to confess that their policy is guided by sordid interests; but we must take things as they are, not as they should be. Properly understood, the mission of England is to raise India from the torpor of ages and to elevate her people, giving them political power, but very few Englishmen are influenced by such considerations as these. Lord Randolph Churchill knows very well that the great bulk of his countrymen are governed by sordid motives and that is the reason why he adopted his present line of argument.

THE PROPOSED ETHNOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

LIKE most other branches of science Indian Ethnography first engaged the attention of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and its transactions teem with essays, notes and memoranda on a great number of the different races and tribes which inhabit this vast country. Some English periodicals also early admitted into their columns papers of this description. Compiled by intelligent observers, these papers are generally interesting, and the information they yield is authentic. But they labour under the great disadvantage of not being got up in a uniform, systematic manner, and of being frequently very desultory in their character. The late Court of Directors first attempted to remedy this evil by having a chapter on the subject in regard to every district in the *Gazetteer* which Dr. Francis Buchanan was employed to prepare in the early part of this century. Dr. Buchanan was a keen observer, and a person of high scientific attainments, and his researches were carried on with a degree of zeal, ability, and judgment which invested his reports with great weight and authority. His work was, however, never completed, and the ethnographical portion of it did not attract that attention which its importance deserved. The Schlagintweit brothers did a good thing in regard to the physical peculiarities of different little-known tribes of India and High Asia by taking casts of the faces of a larger number of typical specimens, but no scientific dissertation on the lessons taught by the casts was attempted. In the meantime Mr. Hodgson, that ardent and indefatigable scholar and investigator whose name is so intimately associated with so many branches of Indian science, carried on a systematic survey of the Non-Aryan tribes scattered about in different parts of India, specially with reference to their linguistic affinities, and published a series of most learned essays on the subject. On his retirement from India, so much of his materials as he had not already utilized in his essays fell into the hands of Dr. W. W. Hunter, who published them in his Non-Aryan Vocabulary. This gave a fresh impetus to the study of the subject. About that time Dr. Fayrer proposed an Ethnological Exhibition, and soon after Sir George Campbell published a valuable review of all the information then available regarding the Kolarian tribes of India. This was followed by the magnificient work of Col. Dalton on the "Ethnology of Bengal." Mr. A. Mackenzie's valuable contributions to the Ethnology of the aboriginal tribes on the eastern frontiers of Bengal are also worthy of note, as also the scattered notices in Dr. Hunter's "Bengal Gazetteer." But by far the most important work on Ethnology published in India was the late Rev. Mr. Sherring's erudite digest on "Indian Castes" in 3 vols. 4to. It is a store-house of information which will long continue to engage the attention of enquirers. Coming after these we had a right to expect from the Government of Bengal a scheme which should be perfect, both as regards science and practical use, and our disappointment, therefore, is great to find the Government Resolution and the papers thereto annexed to be so thoroughly inappreciative of the real importance of the subject. The Resolution itself is bald and naked to a degree, and the annexures crude, unpractical, and utterly unscientific. We have already, in a former article, shown that the time fixed for the purpose of the enquiry is quite inadequate, and the machinery proposed the worst possible for the collection of authentic, useful, and reliable information. We propose in this article to notice the question papers got up by Messrs. Ibbetson, Nesfield and Risley, which have received the *imprimatur* of Sir Rivers Thompson.

We have no special knowledge of the gentlemen named above; they hold important positions in the Government service, and, as well educated gentlemen, they are, we are bound to believe, qualified to advice Government on the subject. But, as yet, they have published no work by which the public can gauge their qualification as experts in Ethnology, and, judging them by the question papers they have compiled, we are compelled to come to an unsatisfactory conclusion. The papers are grossly defective. They sin in every possible way. They are faulty on account of their multifariousness, their frittering triteness, their cumbersomeness, and their inappreciation of the requirements of science.

The questions are arranged under two heads, a "General Series," and a "Special Series." The former, one should suppose, would treat of the largest and broadest facts regarding Ethnology, such as the physical features of the different races, tribes and castes, their linguistic affinities, and anthropometrics. But among the 27 questions framed under the 'General' head there is not one to elicit whether the race under notice is genetically connected with the Leucochroic, or the Mesochroic, or the Melanochroic, division of the human race. These are the three grand divisions under which mankind is classified by the latest and most distinguished anthropologists of the day, and in a series of general questions these are points on which information should be sought foremost. There is not a single question to bring to light whether the race under notice is a Negro, or a Negretto, or a Kalmuk, or an Aryan one. No knowledge is to be derived from the questions whether it is a short, or a dwarf, or a tall race, and nothing to show what relation it bears to its neighbour in regard to language—and the affinity of language is now universally admitted to be the most potent factor in the science of Ethnology. Religion is another important factor, and that too has been all but entirely overlooked. The Series begins with a desertation on the distinction between exogamy and endogamy, which will, we can well conceive, prove the veriest Chinese puzzle to the Sub-Deputies and Nazirs of our courts, on whom the actual enquiry will fall, not to talk of the village witnesses who can never make head or tail of the scientific distinctions between exogamy and endogamy. Yet this puzzle, as also the questions about intermarriage are of the most insignificant value as leading general questions on Ethnology. Polygamy and Polyandry, in the same way are any thing but leading features of Ethnology. The questions about divorce and the Hindu and the Mahomedan Laws of inheritence are redundant. They should apply only to those races who are not Hindu or Mahomedan, and in regard to them the reference to the Hindu law of inheritance is absurd. The question about occupancy and non-occupancy ryots can be accounted for only on the supposition that the new Bengal Tenancy Act is too much in the brains of the framers of the question to let them think without reference to it. As a general subject of Ethnology or Ethnography, whichever term may suit our governors best, it is as germane as the question of eating "pakki" and eating "kachi" with different castes.

Turning now to the "Special Series" we have to deal with a total of 391 questions, with a great number of subordinate ones. It is modestly said that "they do not claim to be exhaustive," but it is to be presumed that their framers have taken note of all the leading questions on the subject which are, in their opinion, important, and fit to be "made accessible to men of science in Europe," for Mr. Risley informs us in his note (para 4) that that is one of the great objects of the enquiry. The Government Resolution also says something to that effect. If so, it is necessary that the enquiry should embrace those topics to which scientific men in Europe attach the greatest importance, and the questions, though so numerous, entirely ignore those topics. The Admiralty authorities, in their "Manual of Scientific Enquiry," put, under the advice of Dr. Prichard, the "Physical characters of nations" as primary subjects for investigation. These include complexion; the shape of the face, and the form and expression of the countenance; the color and position of the eyes; the character of the hair, whether woolly or crisp, or curled and wavy, or straight and flowing; the average stature and weight in both sexes; the proportion between the length of the limbs and of the sternum; the shape and the relative size of the head, and so forth, and we look in vain for a single question under these heads. There are several questions on the characteristics of the state of Society, but they are ill-assorted and sadly wanting in precision and grasp. Language, Poetry and Literature have been entirely tabooed. These are deficiencies fatal to the usefulness of the enquiry for scientific purposes. On the other hand, the questions are insufferably tedious and diffusive in some respects and in regard to matters which are of the least possible value, either for scientific or administrative purposes. For instance, under question 162 we have four folio pages of tabular forms to fill up with the local names of relations, which when furnished can be of no earthly use to any one—not even to the special officer appointed to report on them, for he cannot, from want of knowledge of the different dialects in which the names will be written, even make out whether they are similar or dissimilar. For instance, the mother's mother has over a hundred different names, such as *nani, aja, aji, ayi, ajima, ayima, didima, matamahi* &c., and when these are produced, what special scientific or administrative use can any man, however learned, make of them? The inclusion of the 27 General questions in the Special Series seems to have been dictated by a sense of æsthetic perfection, but with the two series in hand it is difficult to avoid confusion. We know not why the questions about adoption (88 to 114) have been put forward. They belong to the domain of Hindu law, and the different topics they refer to have been definitely settled in most instances by our Civil Courts. As regards the question of adoption without any religious ceremony, we happen to know that there are two scores of discordant and contradictory decisions by the judges of the High Court, and depositions of illiterate men without reference to law books (that

Mr. Risley insists upon as a *sine qua non*) and without cross examination, can only amount to a waste of time and paper. Mr. Risley's report on the subject can have no practical effect whatever. Other questions are equally open to serious objection, but we need not tire our readers by noticing them. Suffice it to say that a more impractical, unscientific, heterogenous mass of questions has never emanated from men of the position of Mr. Risley and his colleagues.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT THE last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Mr. Pargiter, the General Secretary, read an appreciative obituary notice of the late Rev. K. M. Bannerjee, and he was followed by the President who bore his testimony to the worth of the deceased.

AT THE LAST Anniversary of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, Colonel Henry Yule was elected President for the current year. The honor is well-deserved, and the Colonel will doubtless be of good help to the Society. He is well remembered in this country for his learned work on Burmah.

THE LAST mail brought the news of the election of Sir William Muir as Principal of the Edinburgh University in the room of Sir A Grant—Since then Reuter has telegraphed the news of his death. He was an ornament of the Civil Service, and his loss will be universally regretted.

MESSRS FLEET and Temple have once again returned to the charge, and, in a letter to the *Times of India*, they try to make out that they did not decline to publish Dr. Mitra's letter of January last. Their plea is that they had no space available for it in the *Indian Antiquary* in April last. Writing to Dr. Mitra on March 10, Captain Temple said, "I am sorry to say that all our space is completely taken up—indeed the numbers are standing printed up to July." We have just obtained a curious illustration of the accuracy, we w'ont say the truth, of this statement. The June number of the *Indian Antiquary*, just to hand, contains an article dated, Basti March 15, 1885, in which Mr. V. A. Smith comments on a paper published in the March No. of the periodical. It is to be presumed that when a man on March 10, said a monthly periodical is standing printed up to July, he included the months of April, May and June, and it follows that Captain Temple had, on March 10, standing printed an article which was then in its author's head and had not been written down until March 15, and had then to travel from Basti to Amritsar where Captain Temple was, and then to the Printer at Bombay. It is bad enough to be wanting in the Engligh virtue of fair-play, but it is disgusting to see a member of the Civil Service and Companion of the Indian Empire, and a military officer and son of a distinguished English Baronet indulging in—well, to use the mildest term—statements which are so fallacious. Should any body complain of our being too severe on Captain Temple, we would appeal to Sir Richard Temple for judgment.

TOUTING for native recruits for the Health Society continues with unabated and characteristic Teutonic pertinacity. Visits are paid by great people which no body expected, and protestations are frequent that the society bears no enemical feeling towards the natives. On the other hand opposition is strong, and the belief is widely prevalent in certain quarters that the main object of the Society is to degrade the native Commissioners of the local Corporation by producing some renegades from their ranks. We do not care to put ourselves forward as judges in the case. But for the benefit of our readers we shall here summarise the leading arguments of the two sides.

The natives argue that when Sir Richard Temple granted the partial election system to Calcutta, the Europeans strongly objected to it on the ground that the scheme would grant the natives a preponderating majority. Failing in this opposition, they held aloof from the first election. Sir Richard induced one of his Secretaries and some other members of the Civil Service to set a good example; but it failed. At the second election the same tactics was played, and with a like result. It was expected that the absence of the Europeans would lead to the break down of the Corporation; but it did not. So at the third election the Europeans changed their tactics, as canvassed widely; but they failed to attain a majority. And then came the notorious memorials to throw discredit on the Corporation, and, backed by the help of the Government, it was expected they would manage to obtain their end; but they did not. They served, however, to effect a wide breach in the defensive works of the Corporation, and demonstrated the value of united, systematic, sustained action. United action was therefore thought of, and the Health Society was inaugurated. Of course the natives could not be thought of in connexion with such a project, and no native, high and low, was ever consulted. But a sectional Society cannot carry weight, or sustain a credit for distinterested public spirit, and hence the present anxiety for native members, a few of whom would serve to keep up appearances, and at the same time act with lethal effect on the native members of the Corporation; at all events considerably reduce their number and destroy their majority.

The Europeans reply that this concatenation of circumstances is purely accidental and not premeditated, and the inference therefore is wrong.

The natives urge that the action of the Society is hostile to the Corporation, inasmuch as it has been lodging with Government complaints against the Corporation.

The Europeans state that there is no hostility in lodging complaints, inasmuch as the said complaints will help the Corporation to mend its ways.

The natives maintain that the appointment of Dr. A. Mitra to hold enquiries as to the state of certain bustees and of the sanitary condition of the town, and the communication of his reports to Government cannot but lower the position and influence of the Health Officer of the Corporation, an officer of a much higher standing, than Dr. Mitra, and the Corporation cannot but suffer thereby.

The Europeans reply that no harm can result from simultaneous enquiries by two individuals on different interests, and, as the reports would be communicated by Government to the Coporation there will be no loss of influence.

The natives say that the supervision of a mixed body of irresponsible European professionals and non-professionals of the action of a mixed body of responsible Europeans and natives, both professional and non-prosessional, is wrong in principle, and cannot be necessary, and that its constitution implies a hostile motive.

The Europeans reply that the mixed constitution of the Society is unavoidable under the peculiar circumstances of Calcutta, but that the motive is scientific research and not hostility.

The natives rejoin that if the motive be really science, why not follow the rule so scrupulously followed by the Royal Society and other great scientific associations of Europe, and confine the object of the Health Society to research only, abjuring all action in the way of petitions to Government? The Royal Society never adopts a formal resolution regarding any scientific question, however obvious or self-evident, and in so modern and infantile a science as Hygeine it is almost impossible to get a unanimous vote and under the circumstance a vote by a mixed body the majority of whom do not and cannot vote, conscientiously in matters of pure science, must be unmeaning and unbinding, and action taken thereon must be sectional and often mischievous. This was the rock on which the Social Science Association wrecked its bark, and the Health Society is now courting it.

The Europeans in reply protest the purity of their motives.

ADVERTING to our note on the Deoghur School in our last issue, a correspondent calls our attention to the fact that at the last examination of candidates 2 out of 5 from that school successfully passed the Entrance test. This refutes the only tangible objection to the school. The logical position now is, because the Deoghur school passed two out of five, therefore it should be degraded; and because the Dumka school could not even send up a single candidate, therefore it should be rewarded.

PUNCH has dubbed the Protean Primier as "the Angel of Peace." and illustrated the idea in a telling cartoon. Mr. Gladstone is represented as the angel crowned with roses and holding in one hand a sprig of laurel and on the other a dove. The sword of battle, the armour, and the implements of war which the preparation for war had called forth, lie scattered at his feet. We accept it as an improvement on "the peace with Honor" sketch which we put forth last week.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the New Indian School to be opened to-day at 159-160 Cornwallis Street, Hogulkuria. The main objects of the founders of the School will be to rectify the evils which now prevail in the mode of imparting instruction in the existing educational institutions and to impart to the students a sound and thorough knowledge, not only of the English language, but of the Vernacular too. The School, we see, will be under efficient management, as gentlemen of considerable experience in the educational line will constitute the teaching staff. The rates of schooling-fee are considerably lower than those of all similar schools. Apart from the other advantages which the school promises and which are promised by most Schools, the low rate of fees ought to be a sufficient inducement to the public to send their children to the school. We wish the institution all success and long life, and hope that it will find sufficient encouragement from the neighbourhood.

WE HAVE observed from sometime that the Municipal conservancy carts are so overloaded that instead of serving the purpose for which they are sent out, they become a source of nuisance to the public. Parts of the garbage which they carry slip from the carts and lie scattered on the roads. The attention of the Conservancy officers of the Municipality should have been attracted to this long ago; but as the officers have shown no signs of removing the nuisance we invite the attention of the Municipality to the fact.

IT HAS come to our knowledge that there is a regular water-famine in a part of the Kallyganj Thannah of the Nuddea District which is removed from the side of the river Ganges. There is also a great scarcity of food grains in that locality, and the strain on the people great. Taccavi advances of Government are not much approved by the people generally, not only for the stringency with which the advances are realised by Government officials, but also for the difficulty with which the advances can be secured. It is not for us on the present occasion to point out the best mode of making those advances, but to bring to the notice of Government the actual state of facts in the affected part, and to request it to take early steps to relieve the wants of the sufferers.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice the successful career of the Calcutta Metropolitan Institution. Conducted entirely by Bengalis and receiving no aid from Government, it has risen from a private grammar school to a College of the same rank as the Government Presidency College. No Government Mofussil College can stand comparison with it, and even the Metropolitan Missionary Colleges, which had hitherto run neck and neck with the Presidency College, have fallen many lengths behind. Sometime since the Metropolitan College has a branch at Sham Bazar, and it is now to have another at Bow Bazar. All honor to the good old Pandit who has reared up the institution

THE following noblemen and gentlemen have been honored with titles on the occasion of Her Majesty's last Birth-day Anniversary :—

THE STAR OF INDIA.

G. C. S. I.—His Higness Abdur Rahaman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan.

K. C. S. I.—Colonel E.R.C. Bradford C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

C. S. I.—The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds B. A., Member of the Board of Revenue and Member of the Bengal and Supreme Legislative Councils; Surgeon General J. M. Cunningham, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Newab Mohamed Sarfaraj Khan of Dera Ismail Khan; Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Secretary, Government of Bombay, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Department; Major F. M. Hunter, Bombay Staff Corps, first Assistant to the Political Resident, at Aden, and Her Majesty's Consul for the Samali Coast.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be *ex-officio* and for life a Companion and Member of the aforesaid Order :—H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

C. I. E.—Major R. P. Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner, Rawal Pindee; Deputy Surgeon General Francis Day, Indian Medical Service, Madras establishment. (retired;) J. B. N. Hennesy M.A., F.R.S., late Deputy Surveyor General, in charge of the Trigonometrical Survey Branch of India. Lalla Dalpatramvaya, Poet of Guzerat; Captain A. C. Talbot, Political Agent in Bikanir; Mr. James Burgess L.L.D., Archœological Surveyor for Western and Southern India; Mr. George Henneth, Inspector General of Registration of Madras; Mr. R. Y. P. S. Rama Swamy, Mudelier Avargal of Madras.

NATIVE TITLES.

"RAJA."—Surendra Narain Sing, Zemindar, Burwari, in the Bhagulpore District, Bengal, as a personal distinction.

"RAI BAHADUR."—Kader Nath Chatterjee of Serampore, Bengal; Nanuck Chand, Deputy Collector, in Pilibhit District; Kunnoo Roy, late Head Clerk and Accountant, Reserve Remount Depot, Saharunpore N. W. P., as a personal distinction.

"KHAN BAHADUR."—Moulvie Mohamed Yasoof of Calcutta; Inayet Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector, in the Jolown District, N. W. P., as a personal distinction.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Hygiene and Public Health in Bengali Vol. I. by Surgeon D. Basu.
2. Raja Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore's "Orders of Knighthood" parts I. II. and III.
3. A Comparative Dictionary of the Bihari Language part I.
4. Report on the Sanitary Administration of B. Burma for the year 1884.
5. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for April 1885.
6. Introduction to the annual accounts of the Sea-Borne-Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port and each of its subordinate Ports for 1884-85.
7. Journal of the East India Association Vol. XVII No. 3.
8. The Friend of China Vol. VIII. No. 5.
9. Bidhoba Bibhaha by Babu Madhusudan Smriti Ratna.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Inititution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordiary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	R.	As.	P.
H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore	13	4	0
Bhudruck Public Library	6	10	0
Chief Justice, Allahabad	3	3	0
Secy. Anjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	0
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	13	4	0
Dist. Eng., Cachar	8	0	0
Dr. C. C. Ghose, Benares	6	0	0
Bhudruck Public Library	13	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja Gwikuar of Baroda	13	4	0
Secy. Pertapgurh Reading Room	13	4	0
C. Bamgarton Esq., Batavia	19	0	0
Kumar Dowlutchunder Roy, Kasipore	7	12	0
Rai Radhagobind Roy Saheb, Bahadur Dinagepore,	13	4	0
Leelanund Joshi, Esq., Almorah	6	10	0
Mansukharan Suryaram Tripathi, Esq., Bombay	19	0	0
C. Bamgarton Esq., Batavia	19	0	0
Baboo Rajcoomar Sircar, Nattore	10	4	0
" Saratchunder Das, Shajadpore	20	0	0
" Krishnachunder Dutt, Furreedpore	1	0	0
" Upendra Nath Shaw, Dhankoria	13	4	0
" Bhuan Lal, Bhagulpore	10	0	0
" Kally Prosunno Sircar, Calcutta	13	4	0
" Saroda Prosad Roy, Madapore	6	10	0
" Poranchunder Sen, Narcaldanga	6	10	0
" Hurrish Chunder Roy Chowdry, Palamow	5	0	0
" Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Kandi	9	0	0
" Hurrochunder Chowdry, Sherepore	6	8	0
" Hurronath Banerjee, Durbhangah	1	0	0
" Kadernath Banerjee, Mahendra	10	0	0
" Monwar Das, Regusarai	6	10	0
" Rajmohun Khasnovis, Tangail	13	4	0
" Golukchunder Dutt, Habigunge	13	4	0
" Dwarkanath Maitee, Midnapore	19	0	0
" Shamlal Dhur, Burdwan	6	0	0
" Dwarkanath Maitee, Midnapore	7	8	0
" Jogendranath Ghose, Bogra	19	12	0
" Ganendra Mohun Mookerjee, Dehra Doon	6	10	0
" Durga Prosad Ghose, Burdwan	13	4	0
" Gungadinath Mookerjee, Bankipore	19	0	0
" Ram Prokash Lal, Mozufferpore	19	0	0
" Gobind Chunder Das, Cuttack	13	4	0
" Sosee Voogun Mitra, Dist. Eng. Dacca	2	4	0
" Krishna Chunder Roy Chowdry, Bankipore	13	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*3rd June* 1885.

General—21st May—Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Cuttack, to perform the functions of a Colr in that dist.

25th May—Mr W H Verner, C S, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 10th ult.

27th May—Munshi Nundjee, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Lohardugga, leave for thirty-one days, from date he may avail himself of it.

28th May—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr R S Glover of his commn as a Lieut in the Dacca Volr Rifles, Mounted Co.

29th May—Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, leave for one month and fifteen days.

30th May—Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Depy Magte and Dy Colr, Dukhin Shahbazpore, Backergunge, leave for one month, from 8th June.

1st June—Mr W Maude Asst Magte and Colr, Mymensingh, is transfd to Shahabad, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Mookerjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Pubna, is transfd to Dinagepore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr H P Todd-Naylor, Asst Magte and colr, Naraingunge, Dacca, is transfd to Mozufferpore, and to have charge of the Sitamarhi sub-divn of that dist.

Mr P H O'Brien, Asst Magte and Colr, Jhenida, Jessore, is transfd to Dacca, and to have charge of the Naraingunge sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Bhuttacharjee, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, on leave, is apptd to have charge of the Jhenida sub-divn of the dist of Jessore.

Police—1st June—Mr J Cowie, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Manbhoom, leave for fifteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

Ecclesiastical,—27th May—The Rev F Horton, Chaplain of Dinapore, furlough for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Education—26th May Surg Maj H Whitewell, Offg civil Surgeon, Mongbyr, is apptd to be a member of the Dist school committee of that dist, vice Bde-Surg J H Thornton.

In supersession of all previous orders, the following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Dist School comte of Chumparn:—

The Magte and Colr, Vice-President. Baboo chaitanya prosad Barat, Head Master and Secy; Baboo Sajiwan Lall, Offg Dy Inspr of Schools, ex-officio; Baboo Medini Prosad Sing, Dy Magte and Dy Colr; Baboo Hem Chunder Mitra Munsif; and Baboo Jogendra Nath Banerjee, Govt Pleader; Baboo Kanti Bhusan Banerjee, Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Sen, Baboo Basudeo Lal, and Baboo Jugul Pershad, Pleaders; Moulvie Mohamen Ibrahim, Baboo Rugunandun Lall, Baboo Upendro Nath Gangooly, Baboo Anont Chand, Sheristadarl and Baboo Gopal Sahu, Banker; Munshi Matukdhari Lal, and Munshi Debi Pershad, Mukhteers.

30th May—The Rev J H Anderson to be a member of the Dist School Comtee of Backergunge, vice the Rev T Martin retired.

Opium—26th May—Mr W Masters, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, leave for three months, from 15th June.

Mr H G C Clarke, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tchta, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Masters.

Medical—26th May—The following gentlemen to be members of the Comtee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs;—Mr J White, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Mr A Shuttleworth, Asst Supdt of Police.

Asst Apothy W Merchant to be an Asst Apothy of the Presdy Genl Hospital, from 14th March, vice Asst Apothy J Rowley, transfd.

27th May—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Comtee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Bhuddruck, in the dist of Balasore :—Baboo Radha Kanta Roy Mohasoy and Baboo Govind Bullubh Roy.

29th May—Surg Maj E G Russel, Offg civil Surgeon of Nuddea, is confirmed in that aptmt.

30th May—Surg W Beatson, Offg civil Surgeon of Jessore, to act as civil Surg of Durbhunga.

Surg J Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on sick cert.

Road cess—22nd May—Baboo Deno Nath Dey, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, is apptd to be a member and Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Dist Road Comtee.

Judicial Dept—3rd May—The Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Lalit Kumar Das, Special Depy colr, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Advertisements.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND PARCELS FOR AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Light parcels, not exceeding 7lb. in weight, posted in India.

1. From and after the 1st July 1885, parcels, not exceeding 7 lb. in weight, which may be posted at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded under special arrangements with the British Post Office, as mails, and delivered free of charge (except Customs dues, if any) at the addressee's residence, through the medium of the British Post Office.

NOTE.—Parcels containing tobacco, sent from India to the United Kingdom, will be charged on delivery with a fine of 6d. per lb. in addition to duty.

Heavy parcels, exceeding 7lb. but not exceeding 50lb. posted in India.

2. Parcels exceeding this weight will be forwarded under the same conditions as at present, through the P. & O. Company.

Dimensions of parcels.

3. Hitherto the dimensions of all foreign parcels have been 2 feet × 1 foot × 1 foot. In future the dimensions of parcels sent to the United Kingdom only, whether sent through the British Post Office or through the P. & O. Company, will be the same as in England, *viz.* not exceeding 6 feet in girth and length combined, or 3½ feet in length. The minimum size of a parcell will continue to be 3 × 2 × 2 inches.

NOTE.—The previous dimension. of 2 feet × 1 foot × 1 foot, gives a total of girth and length combined, of 6 feet.

Route.

4. For the present, both classes of parcels will still be forwarded by sea to London.

Rates of postage.

5. The rates on all classes of foreign parcels remain unchanged, *viz.*, 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. in India, and 1 shilling per lb. in England. Parcels posted in India must be prepaid in cash. Light parcels posted in England must be prepaid, but heavy parcels from that country can be sent unpaid.

Light parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

6. Similarly, from the 1st July 1885, parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight will be received at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission to India, if presented with a declaration in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

Heavy parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

7. Parcels exceeding 7lb. must as before, be sent to the Indian Parcel Post Office, 122 Leadenhall Street or 25 Cockspur Street, London, with a letter of advice giving name and address of the parcels and value and contents.

Form of Custom House declaration prescribed for use in India.

8. All parcels posted in India for the United Kingdom, whether light or heavy, must, in future, be presented at the window, accompanied by a Custom House declaration, filled in upon one of the prescribed forms which will be supplied gratis at every Post Office. *The special attention of the public is invited to this provision.*

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy & Governor-General of India ...	500	paid.
H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	500	paid.
Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Chief Justice High Court	250	
Lord Bishop of Calcutta	250	
Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Member Supreme Legislative Council	200	
Hon'ble C.P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E. Do. ...	100	
„ J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. Do. ...	100	
„ Dr. W.W.Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E. Do.	100	
„ H. J. Reynolds C. I. E. Do. ...	100	
„ T. M. Gibbons Do. ...	50	
„ G.H.P. Evans, Bar-at-law Do. ...	50	
„ Viswanath Narayan Mandlick, C-S.I. ... ... Do. ...	50	paid.
„ Justice Wilson	150	
„ „ Cunningham ...	50	paid.
„ „ Field	50	
„ „ Tottenham	50	
„ „ Trevelyan	50	paid.
Col. Chesney, C.S.I., Secy. Govt. of India, Military Department	25	paid.
H.M. Durand, C.S.I., Secy. Govt. of India, Foreign Department	50	paid.
Hon'ble H. A. Cockerell, Member, Board of Revenue	100	
Arch Bishop P. Goethal ...	50	
Mr. F. B. Peacock, Secy. Govt. of Bengal	50	
Hon'ble Col. S. T. Trevor, Secy. Ditto....	50	
Mr. J. W. Edgar, Secy. Ditto. ...	100	
Mr. H. J. S. Cotton Secy. Ditto. ...	32	paid.
Mr. J. Westland, C.S., Comptroller Genl. of India	50	paid.
Mr. H. L.Harrison, C. S. ...	100	
Mr. Robert Turnbull	100	
Mr. Lambert. Depy. Comr. of Police ...	32	
Mr. A. W. Croft, Director of P. I. ...	25	paid.
Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secy. to Viceroy. ...	25	paid.
Mr. C. W. Odling, Under-Secy. Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.	15	paid.
Dr. R. C. Sanders	200	
Mr. H. Bell, Bar-at-Law	100	
Messrs. Watkins & Co., Solicitor ...	100	paid.
Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, President Anglo-Indian Defence Association ...	100	
The Editor of Englishman	100	
The Editor of Indian Daily News ...	50	
The Editor of Statesman	50	
Mr. E. D. J. Ezra...	100	
„ E. S. Gobboy	50	
„ H. W. I. WoodSecy. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce (retire) ...	50	paid.
Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. ...	100	
„ George Henderson & Co. ...	100	
„ Gladstone Wallis & Co. ...	100	paid.
„ Rally Brothers & Co.	100	
„ Hoar Miller & Co.	100	paid.
„ King Hamilton & Co.	100	
„ Mackenzie Lyall & Co. ...	100	
„ Begg Dunlop & Co.	100	
„ Swinhoe Kilburn & Co. ...	100	paid.
„ David Sassoon & Co.	100	
„ Moran & Co.	100	
„ A. P. Apcar & Co.	100	
„ Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ...	100	
„ Mackinon Mackenzie & Co. ...	100	paid.
„ W. Vale King and Co. ...	100	
„ F. W. Hilgers & Co.	100	
„ Gisbourne & Co.	100	paid.
„ T. E. Thomson & Co.	50	
„ William Moran & Co. ...	100	paid.
„ Dykes & Co.	50	
„ Hamilton & Co.	50	
„ C. Lazarus & Co.	32	
„ Barlow & Co.	50	
„ Francis Harrison Hathaway ...	32	
Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C.S.I.	2000	
H. H. the Maharaja Dumraon ...	500	
Newabs Abdool Gunny } „ Ashanulla Bahadur } ...	1000	
Raja Samanund Dey Bahadoor, Balasore	500	
Babu Doorga Churn Law } „ Shama Churn Law } „ Jaigobind Law } ...	500	
Raja Issuri Persad Gorga	250	
The State of Raja Degamber Mitter ...	250	
Newab Salar Jung Bahadur ...	200	
Raja Rajendro Mullick Bahadur ...	200	
Babu Kalikrishna Tagore	200	
H. H. The Maharaja Travancore ...	100	
Hon'ble Juustice R. C. Mitter ...	100	
Do C. M. Ghose 100 ...	100	
Maharaja Cooch Behar	100	
Maharaja Narendra Krisha Bahadur ...	100	
Hon'ble Rai Joy Prokas Lall Bahadur...	100	
Babu Abhoy Churn Guha	100	
„ Sagore Dutt	100	
„ Nundo Lal Gossami	100	
Koomar Harendra Nath Tagore ...	100	
Babu Kali Prosunno Ghose	100	
„ Dwarka Nath Dutt	100	
„ Roma Nath Ghose	100	
„ Doorga Prosunno Ghose ...	100	
The Bhagulpore Landholders Association	100	paid.
Maharaja Harendra Kishore Singh of Bethea	50	
Moulvi Syud Mhadi Ali Bahadur Muneer Nowaz Jung Political and Revenue Secretary, Hyderabad	50	
M. Ghose Esqr.	50	
Babu Mohiny Mohun Ray	50	
Dr. Ram Das Sen Berhampur ...	50	
Kumar Bunwari Anund Deb ...	50	
A. Smith Esqr.	50	
Hon. on Mandlik C. I. E. ...	50	
Mansu Raran Suryaram Tridathi ...	50	
C. T. Davis, Bar-at-Law	50	
Babu Jogendro Chunder Ghose ...	50	
Rai Setab Chand Ray Bahadur ...	50	paid.
Mr. W. C. Besty ...	50	
„ G. P. Apcar	50	
„ O. C. Dutt	50	
Babu Tarruck Nath Pramanick and son	50	
„ Tarruck Chunder Sircar ...	50	
„ Radhabullub Chowdry of Sherepore	50	
„ Kunjo Behary Mullick ...	50	
„ Chundee Lal Singh	50	
„ Jagut Chunder Ray Chowdry ...	50	
„ Bhairub Chunder Ray Chowdry ...	50	
„ Joygopal Sen	35	
Kumar Ramessur Malia	30	
Babu Jagodanund Mukerji, Govt. Pleader, High Court	32	
Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy ...	25	
Mr. George Irving	25	
„ G. E. Keith, Sheriff of Calcutta ...	25	
Dr. Kanaye Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.	25	paid.
Rai Budridas Mookhim Bahadur ...	25	
Mr. James Kimber, C.E., Engineer to the Corporation	25	
„ H. M. Kisch, Post Master Genl. Bengal ...	25	
Pundit Mahesh Chander Nayaratna ...	25	paid.
Rai Gris Chunder Das Bahadur ...	25	
Bood Sing Doodhuria	25	paid.
Mr. Syed Ameer Hossein, Presy. Magte, Calcutta	25	
Messrs. Swinhoe & Chunder, Attor.-at-law	25	
Babu Nilcomul Mitra & Son ...	25	
„ Hurro Prosad Ghose	25	
„ Damodur Burmon	25	
„ Samchand Mitra & „ Anoopchand Mitra } ...	25	
„ Radha Prosad Roy, Posta, Calcutta	25	
„ Taruck Chunder Guho ...	25	
„ Kali Mohun Das ...	25	
„ Bholanath Dutt ...	25	
„ Setol Chunder Mookerjee ...	25	
„ Toyluckonath Mitra ...	25	
Messrs. J. M, Edmond & Co.	20	paid.
Raja Rajendra Narain Deb ...	25	
Babu Charu Chunder Mullick ...	10	
Mr. J. M. Mac Neile	25	
„ R. Belchambers	25	
Babu Raj Kristo Mookerjee ...	20	
„ Nursing Das Addy, Att. Genl. Office	10	
„ Hurish Chunder Mitra, Do. ...	10	
Mr. W. Sanders	10	
Babu Brojo NathBagchi	10	
„ Grish Chunder Bose... ...	10	
Mr. R. B. Buckley C.E.	15	paid.
„ H. B. Medlicott	16	
Babu Sreenath Roy, Small Cause Court...	20	
„ Jibonkristo Ghose, Pleader, S. C. C.	10	
„ Kristo Dhone Dutt	10	
„ Prannath Pal, Attorney-at-law ...	10	
„ Preonath Ghose Do. ...	10	
Mr. N. Pelliologus Do. ...	6	
„ J. Coell	5	
Messrs. Ghose & Ghose	16	
Raja Kali Prosunno Gojendra Mohapatra	10	paid.
Babu Neemy Churn Bose	16	
„ Woma Churn Das	10	
„ Russick Lal Ghose	5	
„ Keshub Chunder Deb, Setapore ...	10	paid.
„ C. M. Chatterjee	20	paid.
„ Baikuntha Nath Bose ...	10	
„ Bhugwan Chander Rudra ...	10	
„ Moorally Dhur Sen	16	
„ Kali Nath Mitra	16	
„ Nundo Gopal Newgy... ...	8	
„ Krishna Behary Sen	10	
„ Nil Lohit Mookerjee ...	10	
„ Amrita Lal Roy Chowdry ...	15	
„ Nobo Coomar Mookerjee ...	10	
„ R. S. Mullick, Chorebagan ...	16	
„ Womes Chunder Banerjee ...	16	
„ Khetter Nath Ghose, Municpl. Office	5	
„ Gunga Dhur Chatterjee Do. ...	5	
„ Jadoo Nath Dey Do. ...	10	
Mr. C. H. Reynolds Tele. Office ...	10	paid.
„ F. R. Muller F. G. S. Assiatic Musium...	20	paid.
Babu Uday Narain Sing, Municpl. Office	5	
Mr. H. B. Fenwick, Do ...	10	
„ H. Johnstone Do. ...	5	
„ C. Cooper Do. ...	5	
Babu Jogendro Nath Bose Do. ...	5	
Mr. E. M. Smith	5	
Babu Nil Komul Mookerjee ...	5	
Mr. E. J. Fink Attorney	5	
„ W. H. Ryland, Supdt. Stamp and Stationery...	10	
„ I. C. Bose Acctt. Genl's Office...	10	
Babu Grish Chunder Sett	5	
„ Grish Chuder Ghose	10	
Rev. E. Lafont S. J.	10	
Babu Goury Sunker Dey, Genl. A. Instn.	10	
Revd. C. H. A. Dall	10	paid.
Raja Harendra Krishna	10	
Babu Rakhal Das Mullick	10	
„ Rajendro Nath Mitter ...	10	
„ Hera Lal Ghose, Jhamapuker ...	10	
„ Madhub Chunder Sett ...	16	
„ Boykunto Nath Sen	10	
„ Brindaban Chunder Bose ...	16	
„ Nundo Lal Kundu	10	
Syed Ahmed Ali	5	
Mr. M. Ahmed...	5	
„ Kobeerooddeen Ahmed ...	5	
„ Brown	5	
Baau Harrish Chunder Banerjee ...	10	
„ Radhica Prosunno Mookerjee ...	10	
„ Jogendra Chunder Mookerjee ...	10	
„ Beer Chand Mittra	5	
„ Krishna Chunder Chatterjee ...	5	
„ Doyal Chand Das	5	
„ Churn Das Mullick	10	paid.
„ Nil Madhub Bose	5	
„ Netto Gopal Chatterjee ...	10	
„ Benode Behary Mullick ...	10	
„ Koylash Chunder Bose ...	10	
„ Woodey Chand Bose, Pleader ...	10	
„ Churn Chunder Mullick, Professor, Presidency College	10	
„ Ramessar Khan	10	
„ Raj Narian Ghose	5	
„ Benode Behary Mullick ...	10	
„ Jugodish Nath Roy	10	
„ Madhoo Sudun Dutt	5	
„ Sree Nath Ghose	5	
„ Bhubon Mohan Das	10	
„ Sita Nath Das	10	
Mr. H. M. Pearcival	10	

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 11th June 1885 at 3 P.M

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

Application by the Chairman for three month's privi llege eave.

To appoint a person to act as Secretery during Mr. Turnbull's absence on leave.

To consider the question of applying for the Sanction of Government for the negotiation of a debenture loan in July next.

To confirm the proceedings of the Special Loan Committee Meeting held on the 2nd June 1885.

To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May 1885.

To confirm the proceedings of the Assessment Commitee Meeting held on the 22nd May 1885.

To confirm the proceedings of the Water-supply Extension Committee Meeting held on the 2nd June 1885.

Vital Statistics for the month of April 1895.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

The Chairman to recommend that licenses be granted for Jute Ware houses at no 193 Durmahatta Street and 58 Strand respectively.

O. C. DUTT,
For Secretery to the Corporation.

THE POISON TREE (বিষবৃক্ষ). A Tale of Hindu Life in Bengal. By BUNKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE. Translated into English by MIRIAM S. KNIGHT. With a Preface by EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., Author of "The Light of Asia." In one volume, cloth Rs. 3-12.

W. NEWMAN & Co., LIMITED.
No. 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Farticulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

(ABOUT 400 PAGES ROYAL 8VO.)

THE

RENT LAW OF BENGAL.

BEING

The Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885.

WITH A

FULL COMMENTARY,

TOGETHER WITH

A Concise View of the Land Tenure in Lower Bengal, an Abstract of the Alterations made in the Rent Law by the New Act, the Unrepealed Regulations and Acts bearing on the Rent Law, and a copious Index.

BY

VIPINACHANDRA RAI, B.A., D.L.,

Of the Bengal Uncovenanted Judicial Service.

CALCUTTA,

H. C. GANGOLY & CO.

Price to Subscribers ..... Rs. 5
„ to Non-Subscribers ..... „ 7
Packing and Postage ..... As. 6

N. B.—The text of the Act is supplied extra and free to subscribers on registry of their names by the publishers.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

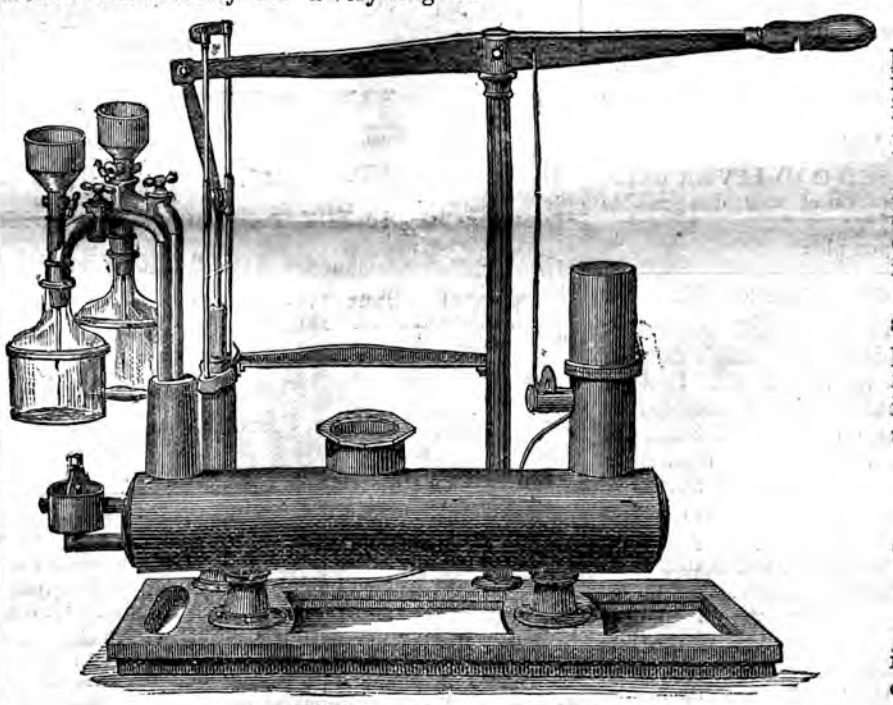
LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to

AHMUTY & Co.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

Now Ready.

Notes of Cases on the Code of Civil Procedure with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. Delves Broughton. Price Rs. 16. Additional notes will shortly be published.

Apply to— NEEBUNJUN BANERJI,
3, Outram Street, Calcutta.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY. LIMITED.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

VICHY WATER.

A strongly alkaline mineral water, very useful in Kidney diseases and Diabetes and Gout. The extraordinary efficacy of this mineral water is attracting more and more attention in cases of Liver and Spleen and is largely patronised by the Medical Faculty.

1/ per bottle.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

This is an antidyspeptic Cocoa of superior kind. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper and invaluable for invalids and children, as well as for the healthy and strong. Its unvarying flavor and nutritive quality render it an invaluable aid to weak digestion. Very palatable.

1/4 per tin.

MORSON'S SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

A dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the ordinary food for invalids and children (especially in bread and milk, very useful in weakly and rickety children, where Phosphates are desirable, where the milk of the mother is thin and poor or where milk cannot be obtained ; and where the digestion in the child is impaired it seems to aid the assimilation of food and even of such medicines as iron. It is placed in the Extra Pharmacopœia as officially recognised by the Faculty.

3/ per phial.

S & M'S PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very useful and valuable preparation where the simple oil cannot be digested, free from order and palatable to take.

1/12 per phial.

S & M'S PHOSPHORISED COD LIVER OIL.

Successfully used in Phthisis, general weakness, nervous debility &c.

1/ per phial

LESLIE'S ALMONDISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very palatable preparation of this disagreeable but valuable oil.

1/ per phial

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

To be sold with the concurrence and consent of the mortgagees by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and Receiver of the Estate of Jadub Chunder Biswas deceased in his office in the Court House, on Monday the 8th day of June 1885, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of the said Court made in a suit No.424 of 1881 (wherein Gosto Behary Biswas Hindoo infant under the age of 18 years by Troyluckotariney Dassee his mother and next friend is plaintiff and Kalikrishna Biswas and others are defendants) and dated on or about the 26th day of August 1884, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Jadub Chunder Biswas deceased.

Lot No. 1—All that Durputnee Talook Lat Mirzapur being Towjie No. 1 in the Collectorate of Burdwan and Putneedar Radha Lall Baboo formerly Bhoyrub Lall Kapoor and recorded in the Maharaja's sherista in the names of Golap Coomaree Bibee and Moyna Coomaree Bibee the Putnee annual Jumma of which payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan is Rupees 3,200 and the sum of Rupees 500 is payable to the Putneedar. The Talook is situate in the sub-registration District Chowkee and Thanna Culna, Pergunnah Raneehatty District Burdwan, consisting of the following Mowzahs viz Niz Mirzapur with Pernadia; Roopbatty, Kamalpore, Belcooly and Nerulgatchee in the sherista of the Putneedar the name of Nobin Chunder Roy is entered as, Durputneedar at an annual Jummah of Rupees 3,700 of which Rupees 3,200 is payable to the Maharajah of Burdwan and Rupees 500 to the Putneedar.

Lot No. 2—And also all those Nakhraj Khas Khalasee Land No. 983 in Lot Nadai in Zillah and District Burdwan, Sub-registration District and Thanna Culna, Purgunna Raneehatty excepting the family dwelling House Garden and Pond appartment thereto together with all arears of rent due in respect of the said Talook and lands which remain unrealized.

The abstract of title and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Receiver High Court, or at the office of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney for the plaintiff, at No. 5 Hasting's Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

REGIMENTAL CLOCKS. COOKE & KELVEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, &C.,

CHIMINGCLOCKS FOR HALLS,

IN OAK WALNUT TEAK OR BLACK CASES, with Ormolu and Bronze Mounts, Brackets to Match Full Size, extra finished, best quality Movement, with Chains to Fusees, Striking Quarters on 8 Bells, and Hours on Full-toned Gong.

Chronographs for scientific observations, timing races Etc.

Chronograph Watches, Minute and Quarter-hour Repeaters, and all other complicated Watches in Gold or Silver Cases in stock.

Watches in Walking—Sticks—Ring Watches, Fancy Watches with Keyless action in Birds, Butterflies Crosses.

Beetles, Pendants —Flowers Etc—

Mechanical Jewellery Rotating Centres one or two ways, in Pearls and Diamonds, Etc, Etc.

DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS

In Gilt Bronze, with Painted China Panels, and Vases to Match. Also in Antique Silver Bronze, with Candelabras, and in decorated Bronze, for use without Glass Shades.

FINE ART BRONZE STATUETTES, BUSTS, JUGS, VASES, ETC.

WATCHMAKERS. COOKE & KELVEY.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s , 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10. ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NOTICE.

WANTED an Experjenced hand in assisting to couduct a Weekly newspaper in English representing native interests in Upper India. None need apply who could not undertake the Sole charge of it.

Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Anglo-Oriental Press Co., Allahabad.

WANTED

A LOAN of Rs. 30,000 at 8 per cent on the security of a second mortgage of Lot Tumlook, the property of the minors of the Sultangacha Estate under the Court of Wards.—Apply stating terms &c. to the Collector of Hooghly.

মুদ্রিত হইতেছে——

মেঘ দূতের বঙ্গানুবাদ। উত্তর ও পূর্ব্ব মেঘ একত্রে। যথেষ্ট টীকা সম্বলিত। বাঘের হাটের মুন্সেফ্ শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু জগদীশ্বর গুপ্ত বি, এল, কর্ত্তৃক অনুবাদিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উৎকৃষ্ট।

DURBHANGA TREADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGOE & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c.

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	38	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

To BE sold by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and Receiver of the Estate of Muluck Chand Dutt deceased in his office in the Court House, on Monday the 29th day of June instant, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 470 of 1884 (wherein Shib Chunder Dutt and another are plaintiffs and Mahendro Nath Dutt and others are defendants) and dated the 4th day of May 1885, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the said Muluck Chand Dutt deceased.

Lot 1.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 2 Scott's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the East by the 2ndly described premises No. 3 Scott's Lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by a blind lane and on the South partly by the dwelling house of Punchoo Mundle and partly by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

Lot No. 2.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 3 Scott's Lane aforesaid and bounded on the East by a blind lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by the firstly described premises No. 2 Scott's Lane and on the South by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of Receiver of the High Court Original Side or at the Office of Messrs. Watkins and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 2 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

WATKINS & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Calcutta,
The 1st June, 1885.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS !!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, rising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks,

DARLINGTON & Co.,

49, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa. "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIABETES ! ! ! DIABETES. ! ! !

(INSIPIDUS AND MELLITUS)

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC.

Diabetes is a disease, the therapeutics of which is very unsuccessful up to present moment. No proper care has yet been devoted to its study. We had an especial eye on this subject for the last 15 years. The invariable success of our Anti-Diabeic Specific during this period of trial, has now brought us forward to speak of these in high terms before the public. The specific entirely removes frequent omission of large quantities of abnormal urine, general debility, loss of flesh, excessive thirst and sweat, mental depression, burning of the hands and feet &c, in a short time. The Saccharine, albuminous or any other morbid matter of the urine is stopped.

In short the regular use of the Specfic is sure to bring out perfect cure, health and strength.

Price Rs. 10 and Packing As. 4 to be sent to

DR. C. C. GHOSH,
Indian Medical Hall,
BENARES CITY.

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW,

CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE & METAL MERCHANTS ;

MANUFACTURERS ;

Importers of Portable, Traction, and Stationary Steam Engines, Engineering Machinery, Wrought Iron Gas, Steam, and Water Tubes.

Lap Welded Boiler Tubes, Brass and Copper Steam Tubes, Cast Iron Pipes for Water, Rain Water Pipes and Connections,

ENGINEERS', CARPENTERS', AND SMITHS' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS, FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

PUMPS FOR HAND, CATTLE, AND STEAM POWER, DICK'S NEW PATENT FIRE EXTERMINATOR,

Brick, Pipe, and Tile Machines, Brick Presses, and Pug Mills.

THE EXCELSIOR HORSE AND HAND-POWER LAWN MOWERS.

WILCOX AND GIBBS'S NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES.

Illustrated Price Catalogues on application to

T. E. THOMSON & Co

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS ! ! !

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET CALCUTTA.